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GEOLOGY.

Fossil Insects.—In Mr. Scudder's paper in the February number, allusion was made to a fossil lace-winged insect which appeared to have a stridulating organ at the base of the wing, like that of crickets and some grasshoppers. We give here a figure (Fig. 1) of this wing, called by Mr. Scudder *Xenoneura antiquorum*. We have also copied the figure (Fig. 2) of the so-called caterpillar (*Palæocampa anthrax*), which Messrs. Meek and Worthen have described in the Report of the Geology of Illinois. Mr. Scudder believes it to be a worm, although, in many external features, it strongly resembles the woolly caterpillars. Messrs. Meek and Worthen, who describe and figure this fossil in the Report of the Geological Survey of Illinois, vol. 2, Palæontology, 1866, state that "the specimen is not in a condition to show the head or feet; yet we are strongly inclined to believe from its form, and peculiar regularly arranged bundles of hairs, that it is a *Caterpillar*. If we are right in this suggestion, its discovery is certainly an interesting one, as it would present an evidence of the existence of *Lepidopterous* Insects, at a much earlier period in our world's history than has hitherto been suspected." It was found near the base of the Coal-measures, Morris, Illinois.

Fig. 1.

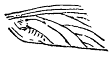
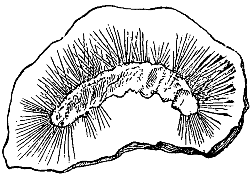


Fig. 2.

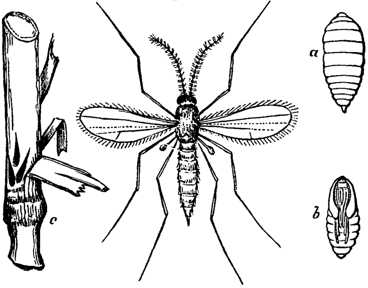


ENTOMOLOGICAL CALENDAR.

It should be remembered, that, unless otherwise stated, the dates given in the Calendars apply to the Northern States, especially New England, the same species appearing earlier southward.

Among the injurious hymenoptera, which abound late in this month, is the Rose Saw-fly (*Selandria rosæ*) and *S. cerasi*. The eggs are then laid, and the last of June, or early in July, the slug-like larvæ mature, and the perfect insects fly in July. Various Gall-flies now lay their eggs in the buds, leaves, and stems of oaks, maples, raspberries, and blueberry and other plants.

Fig. 1.



Dipterous Gall-flies are now laying their eggs in cereals. The Hessian-fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*, Fig. 1) has two broods, the fly appearing both in spring and autumn. The fly lays